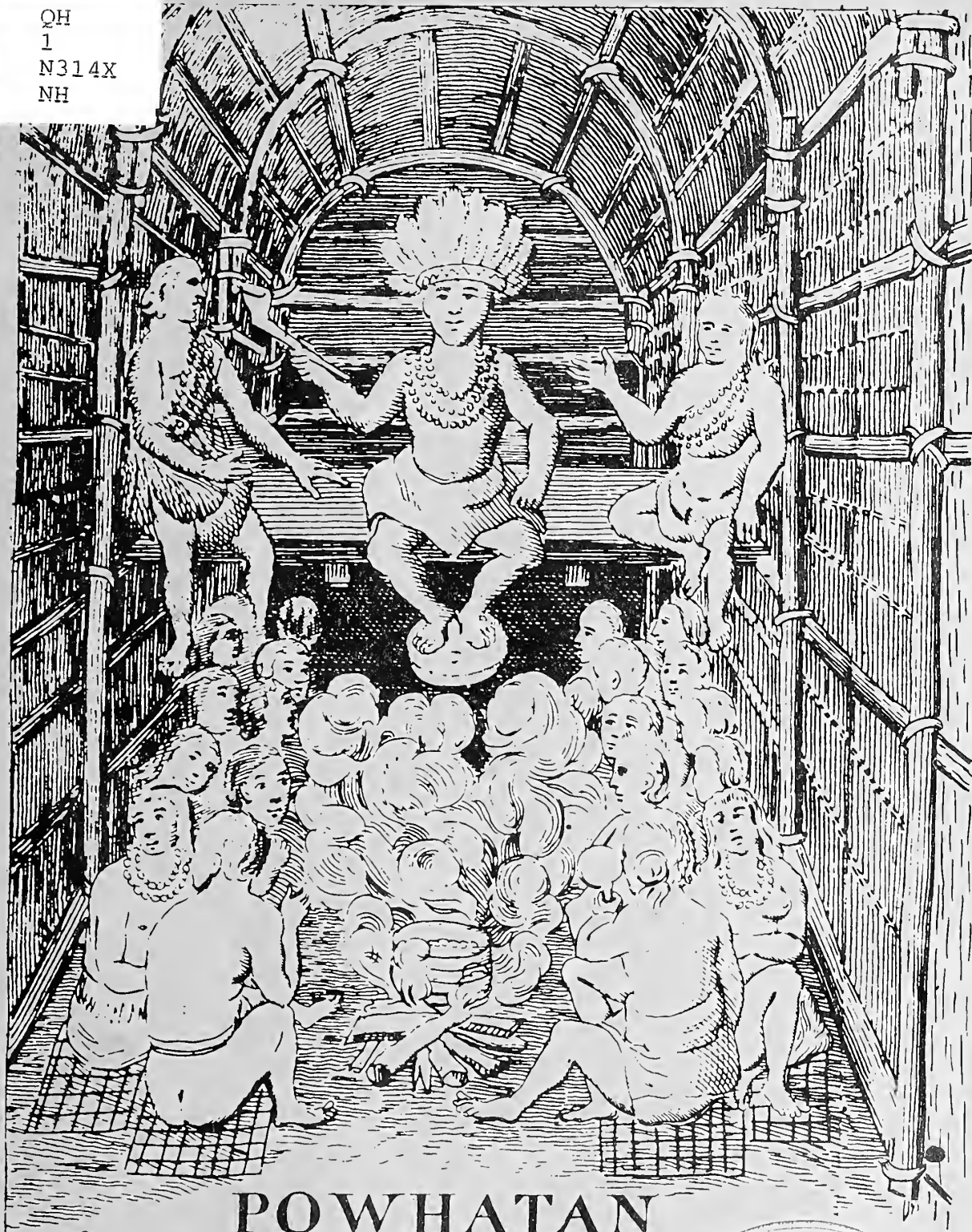


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MARYLAND



POWHATAN

*Held this state & fashion when Capt. Smith
was delivered to him prisoner
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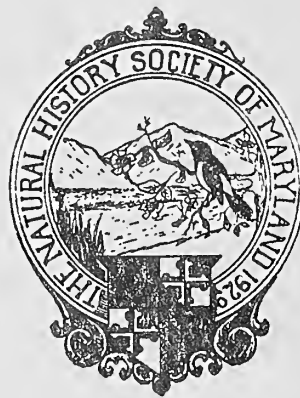
NATURALIST

The Natural History Society of Maryland

VOLUME XXI

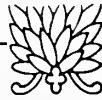
Nos. 1 AND 2

1951



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MARYLAND NATURALIST



"Thus having sought all the inlets and rivers worth noting, we returned to discover the river of Pawtuxunt; these people we found very tractable, and more civill then any, we promised them, as also the Patawomeks to revenge them of the Massawomeks, but our purposes were crossed."

The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England & The Summer Isles III. 61. Captaine John Smith 1624

(Cover picture is Vignette from Captain John Smith's map which is shown in its entirety on next page. An enlargement of part of this map, showing the Patuxent River (Pawtuxunt) is also included with the article at page 18)



PUBLISHED by THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MARYLAND
2101 - 2103 BOLTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL

VOLUME XXI No. 1 - No. 2
1951

AN INDIAN SITE SURVEY OF THE PATUXENT RIVER, MARYLAND

by

Richard E. Stearns

For many years the writer had hoped to locate the Indian towns of the Patuxent River shown by Captain John Smith on his map of Virginia. This map showed the towns discovered by him in his explorations of 1607 and 1608.

This survey for Indian sites began about 1934 when two sites were made known to the writer by Gilbert C. Klingel and Elra M. Palmer - both members of the Natural History Society of Maryland. Mr. Klingel discovered a site at Cocktown Creek while making a canoe trip along the river and Mr. Palmer one at Parkers Wharf, in the course of his work in paleontology.

During the year 1936 the writer made a visit to the river in a cruising cat boat, discovering some additional sites, but strangely enough, overlooking two of the largest on the river. One of these sites is at Hallowing Point and the other below the mouth of Buzzard Island Creek.

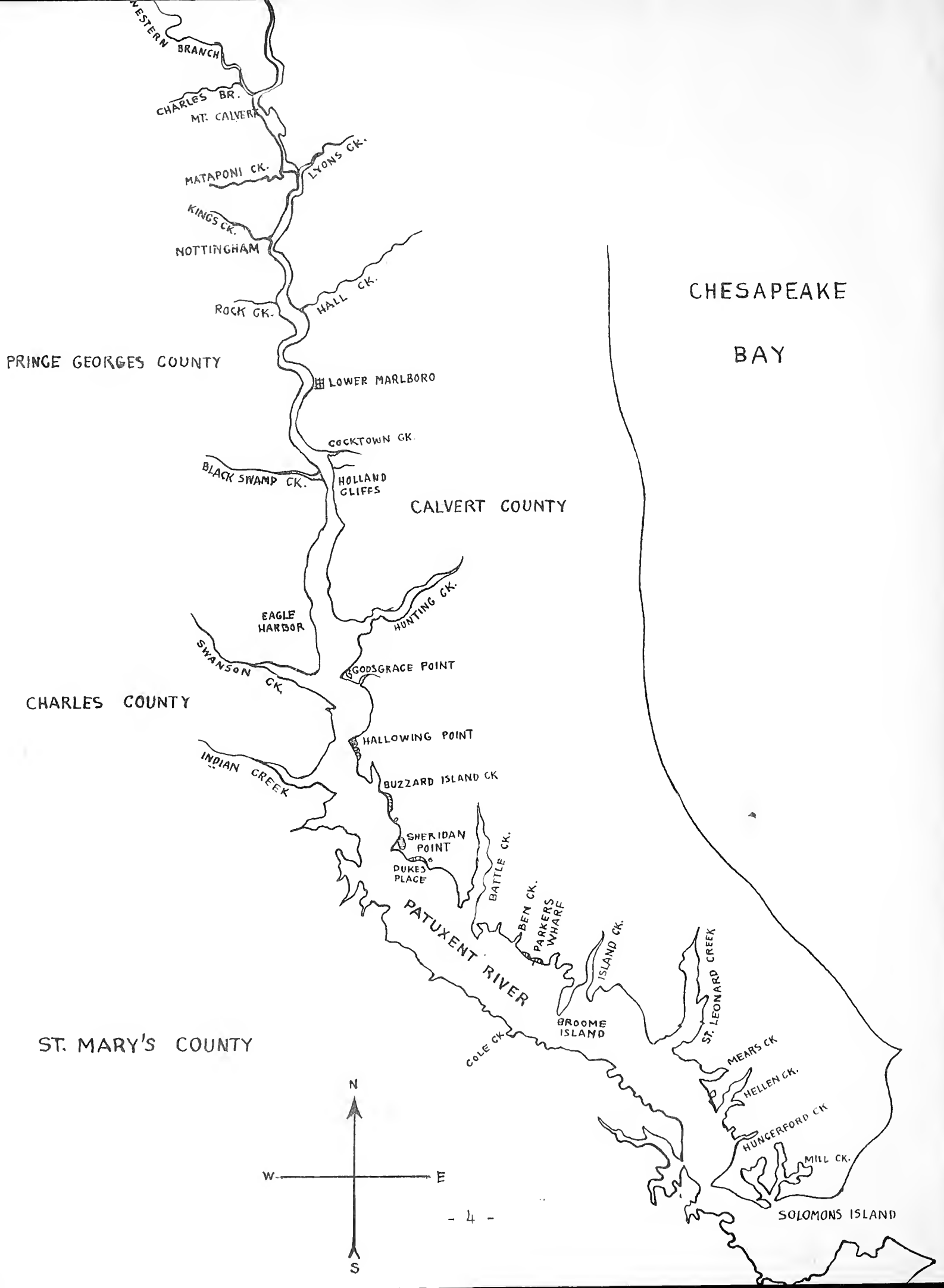
The search for Indian sites on this boat trip was not made in a systematic fashion and these sites were evidently overlooked by sailing too far from the banks of the river, thereby failing to note the shell deposits which both contain and which are visible along the river bank.

Some time after this, William B. Marye of the Maryland Historical Society brought to the writer's attention the fact that he had missed these sites by showing him the soil reports of J. T. Ducatel, an early geologist for the state of Maryland.

These reports cover the years 1834 to 1838 and list the natural soil resources of Maryland. These included among other sources of lime, the Indian shell banks that were found in great numbers along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. During the course of the survey many shell deposits were located along the Patuxent, but since they were burned for lime during and after the time of Ducatel's reports, few are more than a foot in depth at the present time.

During 1950 Mr. Marye and the writer succeeded in locating the shell heaps at Hallowing Point and Buzzard Island Creek. Another shell heap mentioned by Ducatel as being at the head of Hungerford Creek could not be found. A shell heap mentioned by Ducatel as having been used for fertilizer by the Honorable Judge Morsell may be one of the sites found during this survey, but at present it cannot be identified since the location of the Judge's land was not given.

Another source of information concerning the Indians of Patuxent River is contained in the Colonial Land Records, now in the Hall of Records at Annapolis. These contain the surveys and patents for land granted to the first white settlers of the river. Notes of the records were made by Mr. Marye who kindly allowed the writer to copy them. The Indian villages in existence at that time are mentioned in regards to the



boundary of the lands surveyed, usually in connection with the proximity of the surveyed lands to the Indian towns.

This present article is in the nature of a preliminary report which the writer hopes to enlarge on at some time in the future, since there are large areas of the river as yet unexplored. However, from inquiries made of the people who live along the river it seems that the larger sites have been located as far up as Mataponi Creek. The area about the Western Branch has as yet not been examined. This is the area in which Augustine Herman shows on his map some of the latest sites occupied by the Patuxent Indians. In addition much more research must be done on the Land Records, all of which will take years to accomplish. Because of the element of time involved in completing this work it is thought proper to publish the results of the survey up to the present time.

CALVERT COUNTY

Beginning at the mouth of the Patuxent River in Calvert County the first site is located at the mouth of Mill Creek on the south side. This consists of a thin shell heap about an acre in extent. At the time this shell heap was examined the field in which it is situated was under cultivation and in good condition for surface collecting, although no artifacts were found. The bank of the river was examined for one mile east of this point but no further evidence of aboriginal habitation was noted. Ducatel mentions a shell bank at the mouth of Mill Creek, but he could hardly have meant this one as it is not of a size to be of any importance as a source of fertilizer. In all probability Ducatel is referring to Cocktown Creek since there is a shell heap at the mouth of this creek of several acres in extent at the present time. Ducatel on his map of the Patuxent River shows Cocktown Creek as being named Mill Creek and emptying into the Patuxent just above Holland Cliff.

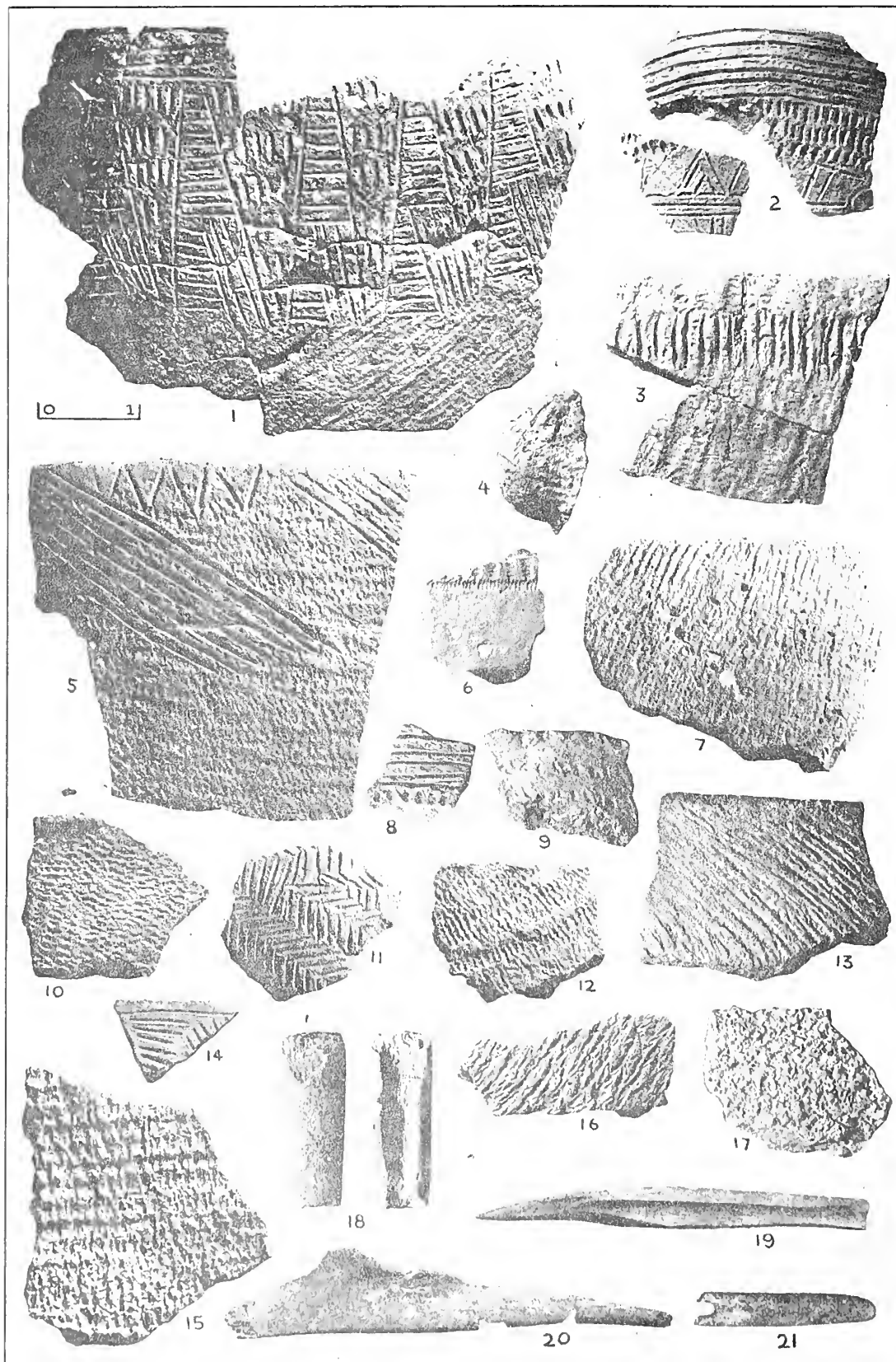
St. John Creek and Back Creek were not examined and if there were any sites on Solomons Island they were not noted since the Island is rather well covered with houses.

Hungerford Creek, the first large creek above Point Patience, once formed the northern boundary of a 650 acre farm in possession of the Hungerford family from 1650 to 1850. Ducatel writes that at the head of this creek there was a shell heap which was being used as fertilizer by Mr. James Morsell (Ducatel, 1836).

This creek was explored by boat up to the head of tidewater but no indication of a shell heap was noted in the upper part as reported by Ducatel. The remains of this deposit no doubt exist but may be some distance back from the bank or up either of the two arms of the creek above tidewater.

There is a shell heap at the mouth of the creek on the north side from which arrowpoints and other objects have been taken in the past; however the field has not been in cultivation for some time, so nothing was recovered and the owner no longer has any of the artifacts previously found.

Pottery Fragments



PATUXENT RIVER SITES

For some years Hungerford Creek was indicated on maps and charts as Hellen Gut from an early Calvert County family by the name of Hellen, but recent maps give its original name of Hungerford Creek.

Between Hungerford Creek and Hellen Creek there is a small creek at present not named on the maps of Calvert County. There is a site on the north side of this creek on the Applegate Farm containing the remains of two shell heaps. The larger of these, covering an acre or so and about 18 inches deep is at the mouth of the creek and was being used by the caretaker of the farm to fill in some muddy spots in a road. Two smooth shell tempered sherds were found here.

The other shell deposit, occupying the site of the caretaker's house and garden, was about a half acre in extent but was destroyed when the house was built some years previously. According to the caretaker the deposit was two to three feet deep.

Hellen Creek: This creek was explored by boat, one shell heap being found at the mouth on the north side, covering about three to four acres and less than a foot in depth. Several sherds and chips were found on the beach, but nothing in the field which was in pasture.

Mears Creek This creek, lying between Hellen Creek and St. Leonard Creek, has not as yet been examined.

St. Leonard Creek: This creek, one of the most imposing of the Patuxent's tributaries, being long and narrow, with high banks, was explored by boat for its entire length, and several shell heaps of small size were found. The first one to be noted is at Mackall, a short distance from the mouth of the creek on the north bank. Its exact size was not determined because the surface was not under cultivation at the time of our visit. However that part exposed along the bank does not indicate a large deposit. About a mile above Mackall on the west side some shells were exposed in several places on a high bank. This place is now being developed as a summer resort.

Some distance further up near the head of the creek a small village site and two small shell heaps were located at different places. Some few sherds and arrowpoints were found at the site, nothing from the shell heaps.

There is a thin shell deposit on a very small dot of an island lying near the head of the creek from which one incised sherd was obtained.

No shell deposits were located on the east bank of St. Leonard Creek. The banks of this creek are in forest for the most part and at the mouth on either side there are several large houses surrounded by lawns, making an examination for sites impossible. There may be some sites of considerable size here but it would take some time to explore thoroughly such a large creek.

A large grant of land was surveyed for a Mr. Ferdinand Pulton in 1639 containing three thousand six hundred acres (Patent Books for Lands, *Liber AB & H*, folio 67).

The way this survey reads, if the acreage is correct, would place the northern boundary of this land at St. Leonard Creek. The survey says that the old town of Patuxent was situated on this northern boundary creek, called in those days St. Augustine's Creek.

A warrant and survey made in 1640 for a Mr. Secretary (probably John Lewger according to Mr. Marye's notes) mentions the town of New Patuxent as formerly being on a neck of land situated between St. Vincent River and Patuxent River in St. Mary's County. According to Mr. Marye the former St. Vincent River is now Cuckold Creek (*Liber AB & H, folio 93*).

Just what town is meant by Pulton's survey it is impossible to say at present, but I doubt that it could have been the town of Patuxent shown by Smith on his map of Virginia, as Smith's town seems to be placed further up the Patuxent than this location would indicate. Since no further record of Pulton's survey can be found it is presumed that no patent was ever granted to him for this land.

There are two sites above the mouth of St. Leonard Creek. The first one of small size and about one-half mile above the mouth of the creek was noted but not examined because the field had recently been planted in grain. There was visible in this field a large circular area in which the earth was darker and contained some oyster shells. Near this area a thin deposit of oyster shell was noted at the river bank.

The other site is located about a mile above St. Leonard Creek and contains a shell deposit about one foot thick and about three acres in extent. One incised sherd and a fragment of a stone pipe-stem were the only things found here. The stem fragment has four small rectangles engraved on one surface.

No other sites were located between this place and the mouth of Rock Creek to the north of Broome Island. At the mouth of Rock Creek on the west side there is a shell deposit covering several acres. Nothing has been found here except a few chips.

Parkers Wharf: Parkers Wharf is the location of a large shell deposit extending from the wharf down-river halfway to Rock Creek and upriver from the wharf, approximately one quarter of a mile. Part of the site above the wharf has been covered with houses for twenty years or more and recently some houses have been built below the wharf. The shell deposit extends back from the beach for more than a hundred yards and is divided by a small ravine located at the end of the row of houses above the wharf into two large deposits with a total length along the river front of one-half mile. The shell deposit above the ravine had been cultivated several times during the years we collected here but very little was found on the surface. However, many sherds were found on the beach and from the exposed edge of the deposit. A great many sherds and chipped implements were found below the wharf under the same conditions. The surface of this part of the shell deposit has not been cultivated for the past several years since the houses were built.

The land upon which the shell heap is located was surveyed for Mathew Stone in 1652 (*Liber AB & H, folio 220-1*) but no mention is made of an Indian village.

Ben Creek: This creek is located about a mile above Parkers Wharf. There are two shell deposits here, one on each side of the mouth of the creek, both several acres in extent and less than a foot thick. On the beach a few small sherds and some arrowpoints, which had been washed from the deposit on the west side of the creek, were found.

Two land surveys were made in 1650-2, one for Robert Brook, 1650 (*Liber AB & H, folio 341*), the other for William Evens (*Liber AB & H, folio 200*), in which this creek is referred to as Dunning or Dunningford Creek.

Battle Creek: This creek was explored by boat for a short distance from its mouth, three shell heaps being located, one on the north bank, two on the south. The one on the north bank is located a short distance from the mouth of the creek, consisting of a thin layer of shells, extending for better than a hundred yards along a flat field of about six feet elevation. The field is the location of old Calvert Town, no longer in existence. (Hill Papers, Maryland Historical Society). Augustine Herman also shows this town on his map. Nothing was found here on the beach or on the surface of the field, as this was in pasture. The two shell heaps on the south side of Battle Creek are separated by a small creek, one heap being on a high bank and of undetermined extent and the other extending along a low bank from this small creek towards Jack Bay. There are some houses along the water front but shells could be seen in the bank in front of the houses and for a considerable distance toward the marsh. These two sites were observed from the boat and no collecting was done.

Duke's Place: There are two shell heaps on the farm of the late Alexander Duke, located on the Patuxent River just below Sheridan Point. The largest of these shell heaps runs along a high bank of the river. At the time we visited the farm this field was in weeds; consequently we were not able to find anything on the surface. A small shell pit containing several fire cracked rocks was noted at the edge of the deposit. The other shell deposit lies near the farmhouse. As it was under cultivation we were able to make only a small collection of sherds.

Sheridan Point: This site containing a large shell heap, was discovered during our cruise of 1936. It is located on the high ground at the base of Sheridan Point, extending inland for several hundred yards. On our first visit a small collection was made from the surface of the shell deposit. The fields were put in pasturage shortly afterwards, and this small collection represents all that has been found to date.

In 1949 the terrace at the base of the point was being graded to make a more even and gentler slope. A road made so the grading machine could get from top to bottom of the terrace had cut through a shell deposit at the foot of the slope for a depth of about one foot. These shells presented a clean appearance and contained no artifacts.

Before the grading of the slope was started, the topsoil had been removed and piled in two great heaps approximately a hundred yards back from the edge of the terrace. These heaps were composed of dark stained earth and shell, but not a single artifact was found in them or in the graded area.

In 1936 the most productive part of this site for artifacts was behind this area and about opposite the farm house, so that this work has not seriously damaged the site for future examination.

Along the road leading past the farm house to Sheridan Point, shells were exposed in places for a depth of from eighteen inches to two feet.

Just north of Sheridan Point there is a shell heap covering several acres on the south side of a small unnamed creek. A Mr. Lusby who has a summer house half a mile north of this creek, said that it had been formerly called Marshall Creek. The shells are exposed along the bank of the river about one foot thick, but as the fields have not been cultivated since it was located, no collection of artifacts has as yet been made. Mr. Lusby said that he had found many arrowpoints here when he was a boy.

Buzzard Island Creek: This shell heap is on the land of Mr. Lusby, extending from the mouth of Buzzard Island Creek to about one hundred yards short of the mouth of Marshall Creek. This is the largest uninterrupted shell deposit on the banks of the Patuxent River, being exceeded in size only by the combined three large shell heaps at Hallowing Point. Ducatel mentions this place and locates it on his map of the Patuxent River, accompanying the 1836 report. The depth of the shells at present is probably not much over a foot in any place. However in Ducatel's time this deposit must have been quite imposing. Mr. Lusby said that the remains of a circular brick kiln had been washed out on the beach a short distance below his house.

Notwithstanding the great size of this site, very few artifacts were found, these consisting of a few sherds and arrowpoints.

Hallowing Point: This site consists of three large shell deposits separated by two small creeks. The southernmost deposit begins at the head of a branch of Buzzard Island Creek and extends to one of the small creeks, located just north of a small unnamed Point. The central shell deposit begins at this creek and extends northward to the other creek, located a short distance below Hallowing Point. The northern most shell deposit is located directly at Hallowing Point.

Ducatel says of this site that it "constitutes the most extensive shell bank on the Patuxent and that the shells could be very profitably used to fertilize both banks of the rivers either in their present form or in the form of lime, into which they could be converted at little expense" (Ducatel - Calvert County, 1836).

That the shells were so used is evident from the fact that at present they are not over two feet in depth in any place where exposed along the bank.

The terrace directly at Hallowing Point was graded during 1949, exposing a number of sherds, some of which were found in place in the earth at the base of the shells. These included sherds of cord marked, grit tempered ware, and sherds of shell tempered ware containing incised designs. A large group of sherds of the cord marked, grit tempered type were found at the edge of the graded area and about four inches below the base of the shell deposit. These sherds were exposed by the grading and since only parts of the vessel could be restored it seems likely that some of the sherds were carried away by the bulldozer. This part of the site begins at the old Parran farmhouse, extending for some two hundred yards in a southeasterly direction. Many sherds of both the above mentioned types were found in this area, some embedded in the earth and some lying loose on the surface.

Numerous sherds were also recovered from the area surrounding the new Parran house which is situated just above the small creek below Hallowing Point. A broken stone pipestem with repair holes was also found in this area. In addition a few arrowpoints and a small broken celt were found. Some animal bones were exposed by the grading.

Numerous sherds were recovered from the central shell deposit, both from the surface and along the edge of the deposit where it is exposed on the beach. A small collection of sherds and a pitted stone were recovered from the southern shell deposit which, while of large size, does not appear to contain many artifacts. The lands included in this area comprising these shell deposits were surveyed for John Ashcomb in 1653 at Hallowing Point (*Liber AB & H, folio 330*), Henry Coursey in 1653 (*Liber AB & H, folio 330*). John Read 1652 (*Liber AB & H, folio 220*) and Richard Harris in 1652 (*Liber AB & H, folio 219-20*). There is no mention of Indian towns in any of these surveys.

Gods Grace Point: This large shell deposit is located at Gods Grace Point, where it extends for some four hundred yards along the high ground behind a marsh and for some two hundred yards northward along the river. Gods Grace Point was originally a part of a tract of land surveyed for John Baggsby in 1653 and called "Baggsby" (*Liber AB & H, folio 329-30*), and afterwards included in a large tract granted to John Godsgrace (*Liber EE No. 6, folio 7-8-9*)

In the survey of this land no mention is made of an Indian town or of a shell bank.

Many sherds and other artifacts were found here both on the surface and along the river bank.

Shell heap site north of Gods Grace Point: This site contains several acres of shell on each side of a small gulley or ravine located about one-half to three-quarters of a mile north of Gods Grace Point. From this site were recovered numerous sherds, arrowpoints and a crude notched axe. A piece of worked antler was also found. This site was included in the survey for "Baggsby" but no mention is made of it.

Hunting Creek: An early survey for Woodman Stoakley refers to this creek by its Indian name of Chingaware or the Hunting Creek, (*Liber AB & H, folio 360*). There is a space after the word Chingaware suggesting that an

additional word should be included, which was either not known or was forgotten.

There is a shell deposit near the mouth of this creek, on the north side, where it is exposed along the beach for approximately one hundred yards or more. No examination of the surface was possible at the time of our visit as the field was in pasturage and nothing in the way of artifacts was found on the beach.

Cocktown Creek: This is a small shell deposit at the mouth of Cocktown Creek on the north side. The shells cover an area of several acres and while the deposit is of small size, it was very prolific in artifacts, including a number of sherds, a few arrowpoints and some bone objects. These were recovered from the beach and from several small excavations made in the shell deposit.

Cocktown Creek was originally called Cox's Creek, being named for a Mr. Henry Cox, who owned two grants of land below this creek. These two tracts of land were called Coxhead and Coxcombe and extended from Cox's Creek (now Cocktown Creek) to Abbington Creek, the first small creek to the southward, this last named creek being the northern boundary of a tract of land called Abbington Cliffs, surveyed and patented to Mr. John Abbington in the year 1661 (*Liber* No. 4, *folio* 611 - *Pat* f. 623).

It seems that the name of Cox's Creek was corrupted into Cocktown Creek through a proposal made before the Maryland Assembly to erect a town here (*Md. Archives* 13). If this town was actually erected all trace of it has disappeared. Also there is no mention of an Indian town in the land records pertaining to this creek.

No examination of the banks of the river has been made at the present time between Cocktown Creek and Lyons Creek. Some indications of aboriginal occupancy was noted in a field on the north side of Lyons Creek, but the only things found were a few chips and one small piece of pottery.

Also, no examination of the river bank has been made from Lyons Creek to Leon where there are two sites, one lying just to the north of Leon, and on the south side of a deep stream bed, the other on the north side of this stream. This latter site extends along the stream but artifacts were found scattered along the field for over one-half mile northward, where at the northernmost part of the site a number of sherds were found. However, these sherds seem to represent only a few vessels. A few sherds were found on this site on both sides of the stream.

No search for sites has been conducted beyond this point on the east side of the river.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY

Little exploring has been done in this county. One shell heap of small size was noted at Pone Point but was not examined.

At Scatterly Point the entire peninsula forming the point is covered with an extremely thin deposit of shells. Only a few chips were noted and appearances seem to indicate that these shells had been spread out for use as fertilizer. That the shells originally came from here cannot be ascertained with certainty.

There is a small shell deposit of approximately an acre in extent a short distance below Scatterly Point.

Cole Creek: There are two shell heaps here, a short distance above and below the mouth of the creek, both facing the river. The southern deposit extends along the river front for approximately one hundred feet or more, being about eighteen inches deep in some places. At the southern end of the site an area of dark stained earth extends below the shell layer in which was a shell pit that seems to have been formed some time before the surface layer of shells was deposited. A large cord marked shell tempered sherd was recovered from the stained earth below the surface layer of shells and directly above the shells in the pit. A few sherds, and arrowpoints of quartz and rhyolite were found along the bank and on the beach.

The shell deposit to the north of Cole Creek consists of a small accumulation between two and three feet thick. A thin layer of shell extends from the bottom of this deposit running northward and curving upward for a distance of fifteen to twenty feet. A few sherds were found here, one decorated by incising.

No sites have been noted between here and Indian Creek. There is a shell heap of fairly large size on the south bank of Indian Creek near the mouth. The larger part of this site has been out of cultivation for some time, and consequently very few artifacts have been found here. This is no doubt the remains of the shell bank mentioned by Ducatel as being used for fertilizer by Major Sotheron.

CHARLES COUNTY

There is a shell deposit along the river and on the north side of a very small inlet just above Indian Creek. No artifacts have been recovered from this place. The area covered by shells is probably not over two acres.

There are two shell deposits on the south side of Swanson Creek separated by a small marsh and directly opposite Chalk Point. The only artifact found here consisted of one large stemmed point of quartzite.

Some distance further up Swanson Creek a small undisturbed shell deposit lies along the creek bank and projects slightly into the channel which at this point is about twenty feet wide. Nothing was recovered in the way of artifacts.

These few sites are all that have been found along the river in Charles County.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY

The banks of the river in Prince Georges County have only been partially explored for sites. The north side of Swanson Creek, wherever examination was possible, was barren of sites.

At Eagle Harbor about two miles above Swanson Creek, arrowpoints are said to have been picked up in the gardens. There is a rather extensive site on the north side of Kennedy Run. The only things found were a few arrowpoints; however numerous chips of quartz and quartzite are scattered for a quarter mile along the river.

The territory from this point northward to Black Swamp Creek and up the south bank of the creek for one-half mile has been examined. One site was found on the southern part of a very low lying field projecting into the marsh and directly opposite the most prominent part of Holland Cliff, formerly known as the White Cliffs or Abbington Cliffs. A slight scattering of oyster shells covers several acres. A few arrowpoints and one small sherd were recovered. It is possible that this place could be the site of the town of Aquascake, since the warrant for land issued to Mr. John Abbington in the 1650's reads that the land was to be laid out at the White Cliffs right over against Aquascake.

The field containing the site is part of Aquasco Farm, at present owned by Dr. Henry Lee Bowen of Aquasco. Aquasco Farm is probably part of a two thousand acre estate surveyed and patented to Robert Brook in 1650 (*Liber AB & H, folio 340*). The estate was called Brook Court, formerly Aquascake. The warrant for the land issued to Robert Brook reads that it was formerly an old plantation of the Indians called Aquascake (*Liber AB & H, folio 54*).

This town or village is mentioned in early records, but so far as is known no mention is made of its size. One account reads as follows: "inhabitants of Mattapament Hundred to be pressed to go around to the town of Aquinascake on Patuxent River and demand of the Indians of Aquascake the Indian who killed an Englishman" (*Maryland Archives III*). The present appearance of this site does not indicate a place of any importance and it is possible that this town was either at Kennedy Run or at Eagle Harbor.

The maps of Captain John Smith and Augustine Herman both show this site as being in the general vicinity of Eagle Harbor.

There is another source of information seemingly in regards to Aquascake to be found in the Land Records. This consists of the assignments and surveys of four tracts of land running northward from the mouth of Swanson Creek. Beginning at the mouth of the creek and running up river in the following order the tracts of land were: West Frodsham, Stanleys Chance, Willard's Purchase, and Popleton. Popleton was first surveyed for James Godsgrace, then assigned to John Davis and finally to Henry Pope. In the assignment to Henry Pope the land is said to be near the Indian town. As Popleton falls just short of Eagle Harbor, it is possible that the village referred to was at this place (*Liber Q, folio 282*).

Mr. Robert Goshorn, whose farm is now just south of Summerville Creek, resided at Eagle Harbor prior to 1927 and has a collection of chipped implements, celts, and one grooved axe from that place and also a similar collection from the site just above Kennedy Run. There is no pottery in these collections.

A thorough investigation of these sites at some future time may result in more extensive information regarding their identification.

A rather puzzling reference to an Indian town is contained in a resurvey of part of West Frodsham. This tract of land was first surveyed and patented to Thomas Hatton who sold it to Hugh Stanley.

The survey reads as follows - "Laid out for Thomas Hatton of St. Maries. Gent. and Secretary of this province a parcel of land lying on the west side of Patuxent River beginning at a point near the mouth of a creek next the Indian town called Frodsham Creek" (now Swanson Creek), etc.

The purpose of the resurvey of this land seems to be due to the fact that some of the land records of St. Mary's were lost when the records were moved to Annapolis. Due to the resulting confusion regarding land ownership it was later found necessary for a Prince Georges County land commission to resurvey the land in 1734.

The depositions referring to this resurvey, however, were made about twenty-five years prior to 1734.

Amongst those who testified was a Philip Willocie who said that the surveyors began the first course on the bank side next to the river over against the Indian town. Henry Pope told him that the corner tree was forty to fifty yards in the river and also that the corner tree stood opposite the Indian town.

Another witness in this case was Owen Ellis, who said the land was formerly John Stanley's. Henry Pope told him (Ellis) the beginning of said land was on a point over against the Indian town which said town was below the landing now called Smith's landing.

John Anderson, another witness, heard John Padgett say his land and Stanley's land stood down by a marsh by the creek called Frodsham's Creek.

From all this it would seem that the Indian town mentioned here was not the same one referred to in the tract of land called Popleton. The most logical location for this town would be at Gods Grace Point or Hallowing Point. However, as mentioned previously nothing is said about Indian town in the surveys for those lands, although all were surveyed within a period of a year or two.

No examination has as yet been made between Black Swamp Creek and Rock Creek, except for a brief visit to a reported site on the south bank of the latter creek. When visited the field was in wheat, except for a narrow strip about one hundred and fifty feet wide along the creek side. A few chips of

quartz and quartzite were found. This lack of artifacts does not seem to indicate a very extensive site, since had it been heavily occupied much more should be found in this strip.

Another site was reported and investigated at the mouth of Tanyard Branch lying between the branch and the river. Mr. Downing who owns this land said that the only things he had found here were arrowpoints. A few arrowpoints and chips of quartz and quartzite were found by the writer scattered over a rather large area.

Nottingham: Kings Creek: There is a large village site at Nottingham, beginning at the mouth of Kings Creek and running northward for one-quarter of a mile on land belonging to Mr. Eddie Windsor. This is one of the most important sites along this part of the Patuxent because of the many sherds and other objects found here. That part of the site showing the most evidence of occupation borders the river and extends back from the bank for a distance of about one hundred yards. Beyond this point artifacts become fewer except near the mouth of Kings Creek where they can be found from the river bank to the creek. Previous to 1950 a strip of land about twenty-five feet wide next to the river had not been in cultivation for some time and had grown up in brush. Mr. Windsor removed the brush with a bulldozer for the entire length of the field and planted tobacco. In the course of this clearing some of the topsoil was scraped off. This area was filled with sherds and other artifacts and when cultivated brought to the surface many objects previously untouched by the plough, including sherds, arrowpoints and many animal bones. The earth in this area was darker than the rest of the field and contained scattered pockets of oyster shell. In addition to the sherds and arrowpoints a broken pestle, two celts, two small bone awls and an antler tip worked to a point were found by the writer. Some five or six hundred sherds were collected at this site. One of the dominant types was a cord marked shell tempered ware. The rims showed no decoration except in several instances where an incised design was applied. A number of sherds of the Townsend type were recovered, some rims bearing incised and cord wrapped stick designs. A few sherds of the Potomac Creek cord impressed type were also found.

Arrowpoints were abundant at this site. These included stemmed points of quartz, quartzite and rhyolite, also many triangular points made of quartz, jasper, and of a form of sandstone somewhat resembling quartzite but showing the effects of leaching away of some chemical in its composition. A fragment of this stone contains fossil shells. Some European china, glassware and churchwarden pipes were found here in a restricted area. These probably indicate the presence of an early farm house all other traces of which have now disappeared. There is a small site one-quarter mile north of this one, separated from it by land devoid of evidence of occupation. Many rhyolite chips were noted and a few sherds and arrowpoints were found. These resemble those found on Mr. Windsor's land.

Mataponi Creek: The next site of importance is located along the river beginning about one mile below the mouth of Mataponi Creek and running northward to the creek and for a short distance along the creek bank.

This land belongs to Mr. Fenno and is part of an old plantation granted to Major Thomas Brooke and his brother Baker Brooke in 1663. A warrant granted to their father, Robert Brooke, in 1650 reads that one thousand acres was to be surveyed at or near Mattapania towards the head of the river above Aquascape (*Liber AB & H, folio 54*). When this land was finally surveyed it was for two thousand five hundred and thirty acres and the survey states that it was the whole tract of land formerly called Mattapan town. This plantation was later resurveyed with the addition of two other tracts called "Crosscloth" and "The Wedge" and contained over four thousand acres.

The artifacts found on this farm consisted of a few arrowpoints and sherds of Potomac Creek type. These were not confined to a restricted area but were picked up at intervals along the river.

Mr. Fenno has a large three-quarter grooved axe and said that many arrow points and other objects had been found here in past years, particularly from that part of the site extending along Mataponi Creek.

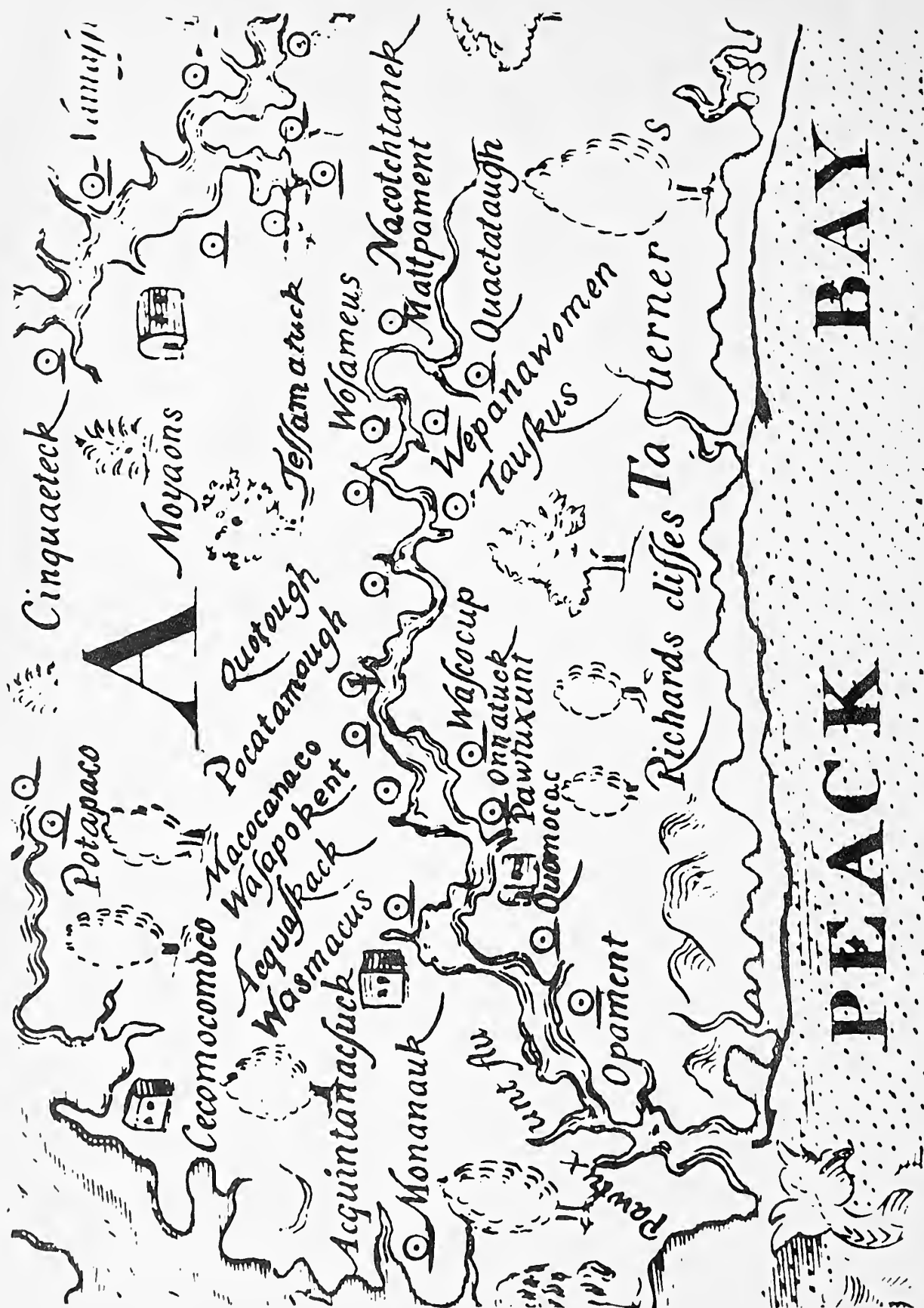
The field above Mataponi Creek is now being used for an airfield and has grown up in weeds. An examination of the surface was made, but since the ground could not be seen except for a few bare patches, nothing was visible to indicate aboriginal occupation. No examination of the river banks has been made northward from this point.

Beyond the airfield is the old plantation of Mount Calvert, originally laid out for the proprietor in 1658 and surveyed for William Groome in 1670. The field now used as an airfield seems to be a part of an old plantation surveyed for William Groome in 1670 and called Essex Lodge. Mount Calvert was laid out for 1000 acres and Essex Lodge, which adjoined Mount Calvert on the south, contained 300 acres.

An Indian field is mentioned as being at the southwest boundary of Mount Calvert at its intersection with Essex Lodge. From the survey it seems that this field lay near a creek next above Mataponi Creek and that the creek lay between the two plots, yet, strange to say, nothing is said of a creek in the two surveys.

In the survey of Mount Calvert the western boundary is given as a south by west course of 520 perches. When this is laid out on a modern corrected map it is found that it does not intersect the South course of 440 perches. The number of perches in the south boundary of Mount Calvert is not mentioned in the survey but is given in the survey of Essex Lodge which adjoined Mount Calvert on the south for the same distance along the boundary line. The western end of this line was marked by a bounded gum tree, mentioned in both surveys. If a south by east course is followed it does intersect the south boundary. This does not imply that the survey was not laid out correctly but that with the instruments used at that time it may not have been possible to get a more correct compass course.

In addition if the western boundary of Essex Lodge is supposed to intersect Mataponi Creek, proper, then the 180 perches of this course falls far short of the creek. In all probability what is meant by the "main branch of



Enlargement of Patuxent River Section
of Captain John Smith's Map
(See Entire Map - Frontispiece)

Mataponi Creek" in the survey, does not mean Mataponi Creek proper, but the first branch running northwest. If this branch is used as the boundary, then the distance of the western course is correct. This would also give a more correct proportion of one thousand acres for Mount Calvert and three hundred acres for Essex Lodge.

A seven hundred acre tract was laid out for Major John Billingsley at the junction of the Western Branch and the Patuxent River. This land was the last known to have been occupied by the Patuxent Indians before they abandoned their ancient settlements on the River forever. In the year 1674 an attempt was made by the Province to purchase this land for the use of the Indians. The votes were cast in favor of the purchase by both the upper and lower houses of the Maryland Assembly but it is not known that the transaction was ever completed. (*Md. Archives* II).

CONCLUSION

As mentioned in the preface the purpose of this survey was to attempt to locate the sites of the Indian towns of the Patuxent which Captain John Smith had shown on his map of Virginia. On this map Captain Smith showed seventeen Indian towns of which two contained "kings houses", showing that they were the residences of chiefs. It seems from contemporary writings that four of the seventeen towns were of real importance. These were Aquintinasuck (Acquintanacsuck), Patuxent (Pawtuxent), Aquascake (Acquas-kack), and Mattpament. Of all these towns only Aquascake and Mattpament seem to have been occupied up to 1670, when Augustine Herman's map was drawn. The location of these two towns seems to be in accordance with Captain Smith's map so there can be no reason to believe that these towns had not been occupied continuously during that period of time. Augustine Herman, on his manuscript map, shows Mattapan as being by the river side and between two creeks. The creek shown below the town would seem to be Mataponi Creek, since it is the larger of the two. In this case Mattapan would be at Essex Lodge, yet nothing is said of an Indian town in the survey for this plantation.

In consulting Augustine Herman's map again, it could be assumed that the upper creek is meant to be Mataponi Creek and the creek below it Kings Creek. This assumption would then place the town either at the mouth of Mataponi Creek or above the mouth of Kings Creek at Nottingham. It is my impression that Mattpament in Captain Smith's time was at Kings Creek and this seems to be borne out by the fact that Captain Smith does not show a creek by the side of Mattpament. It seems hardly likely that Captain Smith would have overlooked such a large creek as Mataponi Creek. Mr. Marye prepared a manuscript some years ago in which he located the Indian town of Mattapania in the general vicinity of Mataponi Creek. His deductions were based on the surveys for land which, as before mentioned, he turned over to this writer. There is the possibility that Augustine Herman's Matapan and Aquasqui were not meant to be existing Indian towns but were the tracts of land called Brookfield and Brook Court. According to the Land Records both of these tracts formerly possessed the above mentioned Indian names. This would mean then that as late as 1670 there were no Indian towns below the western branch of the Patuxent River.

Thanks are due to the members of the staff of the Land Office (Hall of Records, Annapolis) for their helpful cooperation in searching the records.

Regarding the location of Aquascape as being at Eagle Harbor or vicinity this seems to be borne out by both Captain Smith and Augustine Herman and to some extent by the Land Records. At least it can be said that it stood somewhere between Black Swamp Creek and Swanson Creek.

The town of Patuxent can only be located by the aid of Captain Smith's map since it seems to have been abandoned by Augustine Herman's time. At least he does not show it on his map. Smith places Patuxent on the east side of the river and opposite a point between two large creeks, in all probability Indian Creek and Swanson Creek. This would place the location of the town at Hallowing Point.

Another point in favor of this location was the fact that Patuxent Manor was laid out opposite Hallowing Point. Unfortunately the survey for Patuxent Manor has been lost. However there is a survey for part of it for John Boage, which shows that Boage's land was above Indian Creek, the creek being its southern boundary.

Regarding the present condition of these various sites, a factor that must be taken into consideration is the amount of damage they have suffered through two hundred odd years of cultivation. The shell heaps have been burned for lime and those sites in the upper stretches of the river that did not contain shell deposits must have been considerably reduced by sheet erosion. It is quite obvious that the upper and latest stratum of occupation has to a large extent been destroyed. The European objects that have been found cannot be identified with the Indian occupation of the sites and yet it seems that at least a few of the sites discovered in this survey were occupied during the early Colonial period. This is a matter that may be cleared up in the future, possibly with the discovery of trade objects in aboriginal refuse pits.

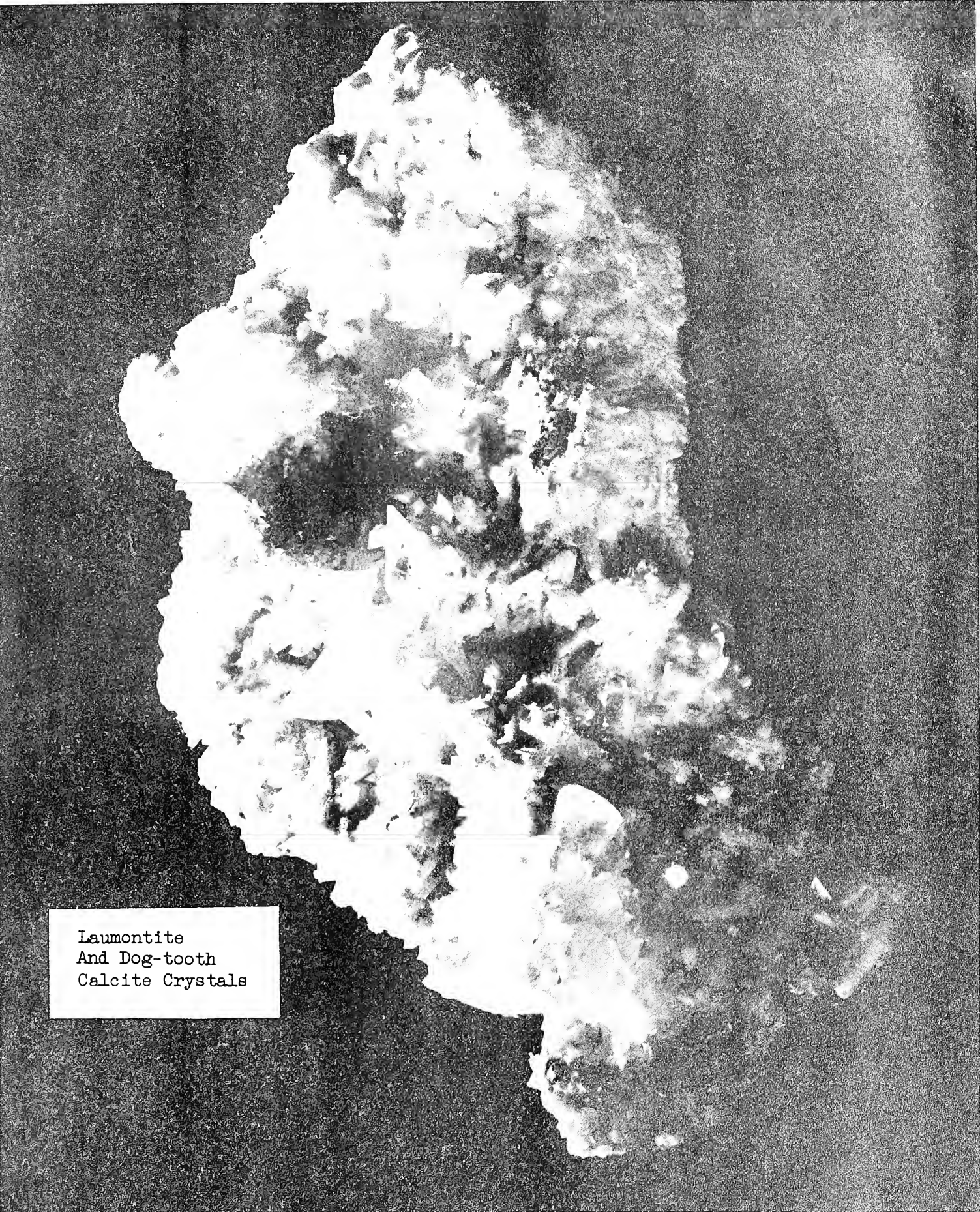
The Patapsco-Montbello Water Tunnel and Its Minerals

by

Charles Freed

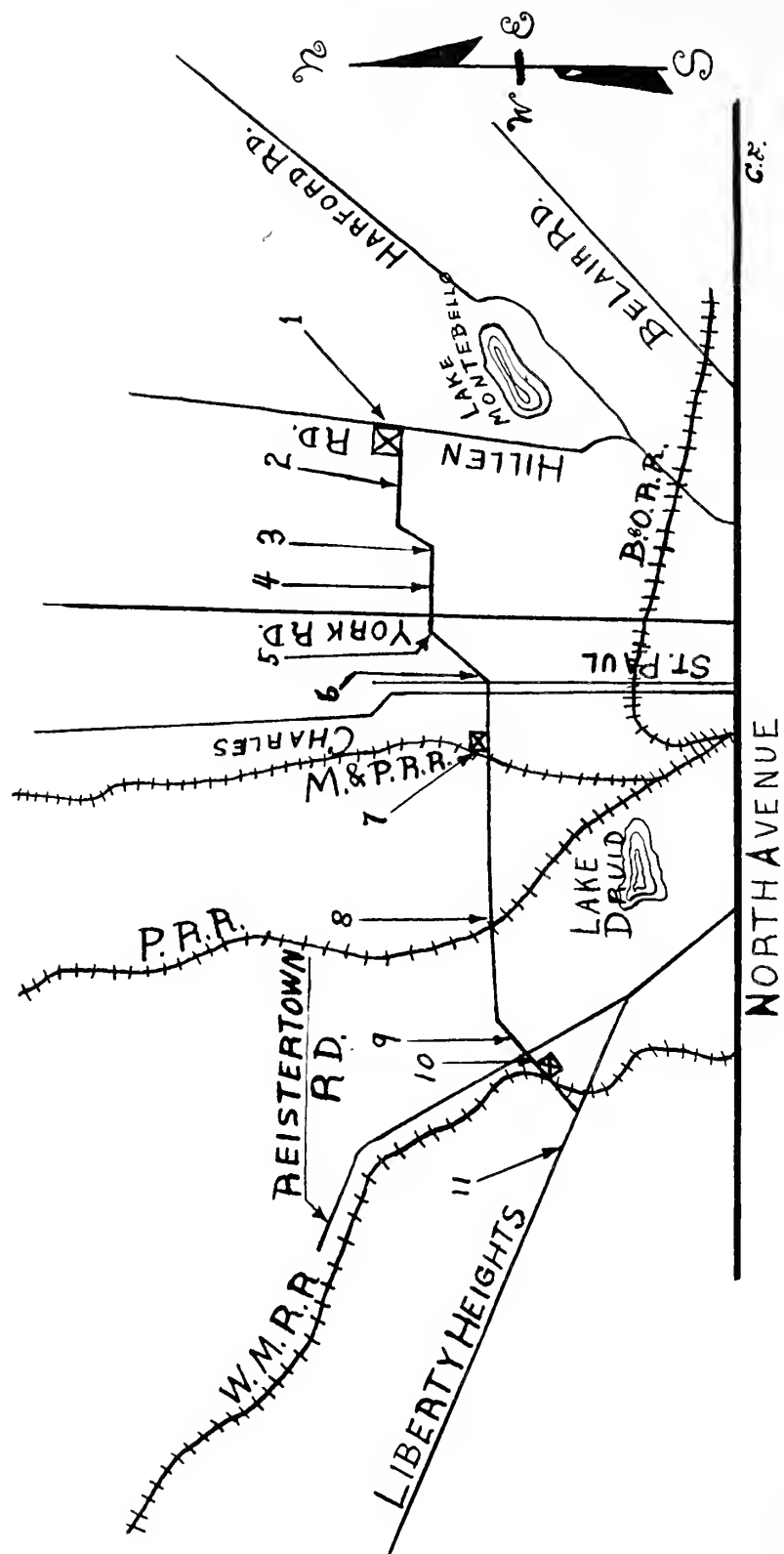
In July 1946, Stiers Brothers contracted to sink the vertical shafts for a tunnel to supply Baltimore City with water from the Patapsco River. These shafts were to be dug 175, 90, 275, and 185 feet from the surface respectively for Montebello, Stony Run, Druid, and Powder Mill Shafts, and 50 feet horizontally east and west. They were completed early in 1947.

Actual work on the tunnel proper was begun in the spring of 1947. The contract was awarded to Samuel Rosoff, Limited. Construction was begun at the shafts east and west simultaneously, with the intention of blasting through at a predetermined point roughly 150 feet below the surface between Montebello-Stony Run, Stony Run-Druid, and Druid-Powder Mill Shafts. This engineering feat was accomplished to a high degree of perfection, as there were errors of only 2 inches on the horizontal and 1/4 inch on the vertical,



Laumontite
And Dog-tooth
Calcite Crystals

Photographed by August Selckman



surveying entirely from underground points established from the shafts. The tunnel was completed including lining with precast concrete pipe, in the spring of 1950.

Rocks And Minerals Of The Montebello-Patapsco Water Tunnel

The tunnel traverses through many rock formations including the following: (numbers are those referred to on map)

1. Montebello Shaft Granite
2. Loch Raven Blvd. Quartzite, Pegmatized Quartzite
3. Ednor Road Limestone, some rotted
4. Ellerslie Avenue Hornblendite, Gabbro
5. Chancery Square Hornblendite and Gneiss
6. St. Paul Street Hornblendite and Gneiss
7. Stony Run Shaft (rocks according to depth)

1 foot earth and decayed mica gneiss
12 feet Mica Gneiss (gray)
32 feet Pegmatite
36 feet Mica Gneiss (gray)
52 feet Pegmatite
56 feet Hornblendite
63 feet Pegmatite
74 feet Hornblendite and Mica Gneiss
90 feet Hornblendite

8. Jones Falls Pegmatite, Hornblendite
9. Park Circle Granite
10. Druid Shaft Granite, Gabbro
11. Hilton St. Gabbro

Some of the finest zeolites were collected in the tunnel from wet pockets lined with calcite, laumontite, and pyrite crystals. Water clear analcime crystals 1/4 inch in size, compact crystal masses of clear chabazite, clear vitreous tetragonal apophyllite, fine laumontite crystals 1-1/2 inches in length (found in the bottom of the above pocket), needle like natrolite crystals in there natural radiating habit, and beautiful white radiating crystals of stilbite were also collected, as well as vitreous clear datolite.

Calcite varying from rhombohedrons to twinning scalenohedrons (dog-tooth) were found lining pockets in the walls. Fluorescence was noted in all of the calcite crystals, and more predominant in the brown than the clear wine yellow variety. Good cream colored cleavages, also fluorescent, were collected.

In the epidote group, many small crystal formations of epidote were found, including two large epidote crystals 2 inches in length, associated with hornblende crystals and fine actinolite in clear dolomite. Exceptionally fine zoizite in radiating crystal masses of a light clear brown color were collected. Montebello produced the only allanite found. Microscopic amounts of rare earths are contained in allanite.

Feldspars were numerous in species from the pegmatite dikes. Orthoclase, one of the more abundant feldspars, exhibited beautiful salmon colorations in cleavable masses and cleavages. Twinning was definite in very clear specimens of albite found at the Stony Run Shaft. A minor rock constituent was oligoclase also found in poorly cleaved green masses.

The limestone from below Ednor Road produced fine brown crystalline dolomite, tremolite in fibrous crystals, and foliated chlorite.

Gem garnet, wine red trapezohedral almandite 1/4 inch crystals were found in pegmatite. The same rock contained massive granular almandite.

Large quartz stringers in pegmatite had ilmanite and magnetite included. The ilmanite occurred in thin plates, occasionally with tourmaline crystals.

Two types of micas were found, biotite and muscovite. A huge muscovite crystal was observed traversing for 3-1/2 feet through the ceiling of the tunnel, 75 feet from the Montebello shaft opening (to the west).

Sixty yards from Druid Shaft (to the east) diopside crystals lined the ceiling. Serpentine was noted (to the west) containing brucite.

Apatite crystals and pyrrhotite in hornblendite were found on the dumps at Stony Run Shaft. This locality was the most favorable for collecting.

Mr. Phillip Miller, Assistant Chief Engineer, and the late Mr. William Newell, Chief Surveyor for Samuel Rosoff, Limited, were particularly courteous and helpful in granting the writer the privilege of making numerous tunnel descents, which facilitated his collecting and observing the minerals and their formations.

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